

CUBAN ANNEXATION IS FEARED BY HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS

Local sugar men view with mingled feelings the developments of the pillika in Cuba. In the light of its immediate effect, a vigorous rebellion just now might be profitable to Hawaii financially, through the curtailment of the big sugar crop which the Cuban sugar men are rushing to market, and which undoubtedly is influencing the price of the commodity.

However, over two-thirds of the crop has already been harvested, so a curtailment of the output at this stage would probably not have a very marked influence on prices.

On the other hand some of the Hawaiian planters have been having a cold sweat for fear the Cuban turmoil spells annexation of the West Indian republic by the United States. There is a strong suspicion that certain financial interests have some part in the present trouble. Of late years a larger and larger amount of American capital has been invested in Cuban sugar and other agricultural enterprises. What is more natural than that this capital should speed

any movement which would tend to wipe out the 80 per cent differential duty which Cuban sugar now has to pay to get into the United States market? Cuba's resources have been thus far only slightly developed, and it is certain that, with the duty removed, the output of the island will enormously increase almost at once. Such an addition to the world's sugar supply, especially when it can get into the United States without restriction, is believed to be a menace to all other domestic sugar production, inasmuch as Cuba can probably not only produce sugar considerably cheaper than Hawaii, but also has the advantage of a much lower freight rate to market.

It will be remembered that the last time the United States was forced to intervene in Cuba, the republic was warned that another time would likely mean the permanent occupation of the island by American authority. Hence the uncertainty and anxiety which the present turmoil occasions.

THE WORLD'S NEWS ::: CONDENSED :::

(Special mail report to The Star from San Francisco.)

The Colorado river is reported rapidly rising. Eight buildings at Needles have been washed into the flood.

Tonopah miners discovered a new ore chute at the West End mine.

An earthquake was felt along the Pacific coast, and the center of the shock is believed to have been the Aleutian Islands, Alaska.

An Idaho homesteader was found in the woods near Spokane, emaciated and on the point of death from voluntary starvation. He had had no food for three weeks.

The Cairo estate of San Francisco, which owns the livestock on Santa Cruz Island, has closed the sale of 55,000 sheep grazing on that island. The sheep will be shipped to markets and Nevada ranches. The ranges on Santa Cruz Island will probably be devoted to cattle.

The final canvass of the votes in San Francisco shows that Roosevelt got 19,763, Taft 16,467, La Follette 8,458, Clark 6734, Wilson 2928.

Dr. Chester Rowell, mayor of Fresno and a prominent California politician, is dying in Los Angeles from a collapse following overwork. (Rowell's death has been reported by a cablegram in which his identity was not clear.—Ed.)

The fight between the citizens of San Diego and the Industrial Workers of the World has grown so serious that it may warrant federal investigation.

It has been discovered that the Industrial Workers of the World had plotted to kill four of the county officials at San Diego. The men were selected by lot to commit the crimes, and the plot was disclosed by one of the men chosen.

As a result of a cave-in of a miniature tunnel they were building, two Santa Barbara boys were killed.

Oliver P. Wharton, who wrote the resolutions adopted by the first convention of the Republican party in 1856, has just died at the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica at the age of 81 years.

One thousand young turkeys were driven into a ravine by a severe wind and rainstorm at Chico, Cal., and were all drowned.

A strange animal was caught in a net off the coast of Lower California and brought into San Diego. It is a fish with eight legs, barks like a dog, and eats whole raw potatoes out of its captor's hand.

Julius Sirmay, found guilty of the murder of a school boy, will be shot to death in the State Prison yard at Salt Lake.

The body of a landscape gardener named Warger, of Spokane, was recovered from the Spokane river, and two weeks later the body of a younger man bearing Warger's bankbook. He had probably lured Warger to the river, and after a hard fight on the banks, both he and his victim fell in and were drowned.

The levees on the west bank of the Atchafalaya river broke, threatening

the town of Melville, La. A fire started in a furniture store in Houston, Texas, and spread through the business district, doing a million dollars' worth of damage before it could be controlled.

It is reported that the Wonderland kennele, owned by Miss Jennie Crocker, may be put on the market.

Eighty-eight indictments against Ruef have been dismissed. Indictments were also stricken from the calendar originally brought against T. V. Halsey, Jerry Dinan, R. Porter Ashe, Luther G. Brown, James W. Cofroth, E. M. Graney and E. E. Schmitz, former mayor of San Francisco.

Despite pronounced opposition by former Mayor Taylor to accepting Carnegie's tainted money, the San Francisco library board has decided to accept \$750,000 for a library.

San Diego lawyers of the I. W. W., when threatened with lynching as a result of riots, barricaded their office and prepared to defy the vigilantes selected from the citizens to preserve order.

Captain Matson, pioneer steamship man of San Francisco, is urging that the control of the San Francisco water front should be taken out of the hands of the state and put on a business basis.

Suffragists of fifteen western states gathered in Chicago and organized the Mississippi Valley Suffrage conference. Eastern methods were too conservative for the strenuous westerners.

The merging of the Bear Creek Oil company of Santa Barbara with the General Petroleum company has been virtually decided.

An Illinois woman, an ardent suffragist, refused to fill out a personal property tax schedule, claiming that "taxation without representation" was unjust.

Two persons were drowned and more than 40 injured when a gang-plank at the Colman dock, Seattle, broke. Sixty passengers preparing to board the steamer Flyer for Tacoma were precipitated into the bay.

William J. Bryan addressed the Methodist conference at Minneapolis, assuring them first that he was not a candidate for bishop. He stated that he intended to spend the rest of his life in politics, but as a free lance and moulder of opinion.

Grasshoppers in armies of millions have invaded the desert near Barstow. The railroad tracks are so slippery with them that the trains are blocked, and serious damage to the ranches is feared from the insects.

Ministers, undertakers and grave-diggers of Chico, Cal., are protesting against Sunday funerals. They claim that they are in sufficient demand during the week and deserve a day of rest.

A woman was operated on in the Napa state hospital, California, and 1149 pieces of junk removed from her stomach. Such "foreign substances" as hairpins, safety-pins, screws and

MANY COUNTRIES WERE REPRESENTED AT THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE



LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., May 17.—The attendance at the eighteenth annual session of the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration was international in character and included representatives from Switzerland, Persia, Germany, Canada, Norway and the United States, all interested in the furtherance of peace between nations. The delegates from Persia were (1) E. C. Getsinger, (2) Mrs. Getsinger, (3) Dr. Ameen Farred, (4) Mirza Ahmed Sahrah, (5) Miza Vargha, (6) Abdul Baba, (7) Signid Assadullah. Abdul Baba is the head of a new "religion of peace."

JOHNS HOPKINS PROFESSOR SAYS LEPROSY IS CURABLE

"Leprosy Now Curable" is the heading of the following article in Popular Mechanics by Leonard K. Hirschberg, A. B., M. D., Johns Hopkins University:

That leprosy can be cured is announced from the Johns Hopkins University Clinics by Prof. W. Williams Lord, one of the most conservative dermatologists in the United States, who, with Dr. T. Caspar Gilchrist, is in charge of the work of Johns Hopkins University in the prosecution of investigations of diseases of the skin. Dr. Lord has given close attention to the study of practically every case of leprosy that has appeared in Baltimore since 1890. Like many other scientists he has given much of his time to the investigation of this dread malady. A method of cure or prevention has been sought for thousands of years and yet the disease remained an unconquered plague.

About 1895 a woman afflicted with leprosy was admitted to the Johns Hopkins Hospital where she remained until her death several years later. The careful examination of the tissues of this patient and subsequent experiments upon the few lepers who since came under his care finally led to the rejection of a number of inefficient modes of treatment and the development of an entirely new method by which all later cases have been successfully treated.

Leprosy manifests itself first in peculiar discolorations of the skin. Odd spots are found that are iridescent, sensitive and painful. In these areas and at other points, quickly noticed by specialists, the multitude of microscopic lepra bacilli thrive and spread. Dr. Lord's method of curing the disease, which has been adopted in the Hawaiian Islands, is said to be extremely simple. Ordinary carbonic-acid gas, compressed into a solid pencil, an accepted method for

removing warts and recognized for many years in the treatment of less serious skin troubles, is utilized to remove the more malignant malady. Although this "snow" pencil itself is no novelty, it remained for the Baltimore physicians to extend its field of use. It is made by allowing a thin spray of carbonic-acid gas, previously compressed into liquid form, to escape into a felt bag where the carbonic acid is deposited—as a fine hoar frost or snow, while a thermometer held there will register about 100 deg. Fahr. below zero. The deposit of frost or snow is then made into a solid pencil which is placed within a hard-rubber tube. Pressed, a bit at a time, from the tube and placed upon the skin, it has some what the same effect as radium, but in this instance it is the extreme cold that destroys the diseased tissues and germs and thus cures the trouble; for, as it melts, the temperature about the infected zone falls to a very low degree of temperature.

Besides this local treatment the cure includes a cleansing of the patient's system by internal administration of chaulmoogra oil.

THE HALEIWA MOON.

The moon is just past full and the attractions at Haleiwa in the scenic line multiplied. The week end may be spent there at a cost of \$6.50, paying all expenses, the passengers leaving the city at 3.20 P. M. returning Sunday evening, by the limited, arriving in Honolulu at 10.10 P. M. There is golf, tennis and bathing for the guests to indulge in and a fine chicken dinner is served Sunday evening. An inexpensive trip with lots of pleasure thrown in.

Window envelopes at Hawaiian Star office. No addressing necessary in sending out bills, etc.

SUIT TO SMASH COFFEE TRUST

NEW YORK, May 18.—Attorney General Wickersham today moved against the so-called coffee trust, or Brazilian valorization scheme. In a petition in equity filed in the United States court here the valorization plan is declared to be a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The court is asked to decree the scheme unlawful, to enjoin the valorization committee from withholding coffee from the market and to appoint a receiver to sell the \$99,000 bags, valued at \$10,000,000 now alleged to be stored in warehouses of the New York Dock Company.

The government also applied for a temporary injunction restraining the valorization committee from removing or disposing of coffee held in America pending the termination of the issue.

The members of the valorization committee have agreed among themselves, the government charges, to withhold from the market large quantities of coffee under their control for the purpose of raising the price to an unreasonable extent. They have thus attempted, it is declared, to restrain the coffee trade throughout the world.

The Brazilian State of Sao Paulo, the greatest coffee district in the world, is party to the agreements which are declared unlawful in America. The government holds that the Brazilian State was induced to enact laws and enter into agreements in connection with the valorization plan.

New line Panama hats just received. Roman, Beretania street.

A man inserted a "Classified Ad." in The Star lately, received an answer and closed the desired deal in less than one hour after the paper left the office. Star "Classified" ads, bring quick results.

IMPORTS OF LUXURIES INTO UNITED STATES THIS FISCAL YEAR

Luxuries imported into the United States during the fiscal year which ends with next month will exceed 200 million dollars in value. Under this term, "luxuries," are included such articles as diamonds, art work, lace and embroideries, champagne and other wines, tobacco and manufactures thereof, ostrich feathers, artificial flowers, toys, perfumeries and cosmetics, jewelry, manufactures of gold and silver, and numerous others of this general character.

In many of these articles, especially the more important ones, the imports of the fiscal year 1912 will exceed in value those of any earlier year. Art works, for example, show for the nine months ending with March, a total exceeding by fifty per cent the highest record of any earlier year, and will approximate forty million dollars in value for the full fiscal year, as against twenty-two and a half million dollars in 1911 and twenty-one million in 1910.

Diamonds will also show a large total for the fiscal year 1912. The nine months' figures thus far received by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, show for diamonds and other precious stones a total of thirty and a half million dollars, indicating for the full year a total of about forty-one million dollars, thus exceeding the record of any earlier year except 1910, when the total was nearly forty-eight million dollars, and 1907, when the total was forty-two and a half million. Uncut diamonds will amount to about one-fourth of the grand total of precious and semi-precious stones.

Lace and embroideries are also an important factor in the general group of "luxuries," or articles of voluntary use, imported. They will amount in value in the current year to about forty-four million dollars. The growth in the importation of the great group has been very rapid, the total of 1902, a decade ago, having been less than thirty million dollars and the increase in the decade fully fifty per cent. This total of forty-four million dollars, includes lace and embroidery, trimmings, insertings, ruchings, edgings, tuckings, lace window curtains, and other articles of this general character, whether made of cotton, silk, or the group of raw materials usually termed "fibers," such as flax, ramie, etc. Those manufactured from

cotton, however, form more than three-fourths of the total value of the group.

The Bureau of Statistics this year for the first time separates the group, "cotton, lace and embroideries," into its principal constituents. The first nine months under this new and more detailed grouping shows, of cotton embroideries, about thirteen million dollars; lace, about eleven million dollars; lace window curtains, three-quarters of a million dollars; nets and nettings, three-quarters of a million; and hand-made lace, a little over a half million dollars.

Other articles and groups of articles which may properly be termed "luxuries" are tobacco and manufactures thereof, which will amount for the year to about thirty-two million dollars; toys, about nine million dollars; ostrich and other feathers, artificial flowers, champagne and other wines, beads and ornaments, musical instruments, perfumeries and cosmetics, and manufactures of gold and silver.

Europe is the section of the world from which most of these articles of luxury are drawn. Of the thirty million dollars' worth of art works imported in the nine months ending with March, France supplied fifteen and a half million dollars' worth, the United Kingdom nearly eleven million dollars' worth, and Germany a little more than one million dollars' worth. Of cotton laces, embroideries, etc., imported, Switzerland supplied about one-third of the total, the remainder being drawn from France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Cut diamonds are also drawn chiefly from Europe, though the products, in most cases, of the African mines. Of the seven and a half million dollars' worth of uncut diamonds imported in the latest period for which official returns have been received five million dollars' worth was from the United Kingdom, and one million dollars' worth from Belgium. Of the eighteen million dollars' worth of diamonds, cut but not set, imported in the nine months ending with March, seven million dollars' worth were from Belgium, six and a half million dollars' worth from Netherlands, three and one-third million from France, and one and one-third million from the United Kingdom. Of the champagne imports, a very large proportion, approximately nine-tenths, are from France.

TEARFUL WILLIE FOR GOVERNOR THE LATEST MAUI WITTICISM

WAILUKU, May 30.—(The Weekly Times.)—About half of the corn fields in Kula, so beautiful a few weeks ago, are now a picture of distress, dried and parched to death. Acres upon acres of corn, stretching for miles along the road, are now drooping towards mother earth and hanging their heads like a huge procession of mourners at a funeral. It is claimed by the Kula farmers that, owing to the drought, about one-half of the crop has already been lost.

Two dumpcarts employed on the Maliko road got away from the brakes last Saturday and ran over the bluff, landing 100 feet below. When picked up they were only a tangled mass of wood and iron. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

Cheerful Willie Coelho has again been rechristened and bears the title of Tearful Willie once more. Word comes from Hana and Kipahulu that he is doing things there, some say politics, others land matters. Coelho has the gift of making people listen to him, and his audiences always go home with something to think about. What's the matter with Willie for governor?

Up country folks are talking a county ticket. If followed along the lines set in Honolulu, Maui County will be benefited by having the best men elected to office. The time for electing rumblers has passed.

It is rumored that the Maui soap-borator will accompany his uncle Barron on his tour of the island next week to lay his plans in the race for representative on the democratic ticket. Let us hope that it is only a rumor, as Mr. Du Ponte has been

too hard a worker in the G. O. P. ranks to be classed a bolter.

The supervisor of our district, Mr. W. F. Pogue, paid Paia a visit last Monday evening and spoke for an hour on what was now being done for the district in re the Paia and Makawao waterworks, the pipes for which are already on the way from the coast. He also touched on the matter of moving the court house from its present location to Paia, which he considered a move in the right direction (no pun intended) as did also the crowd of residents who had gathered to listen to the chairman of the board of supervisors, who has always taken a lively interest in the welfare of his old district, which has stood by him at the polls and will again, as all right-thinking people are only too anxious to give the man that has tried so hard to build up the district a fair chance to complete his work so well begun.

Mr. Pogue also listened very attentively to the plea of a number of speakers for street lights and oiled roads through the dusty little town of Paia, which would benefit all travelers as much as the Paia people, as it is the main road connecting all of the lower lying villages of the district, Kailua, Peahi, Pauwela and Hailu.

Mr. Pogue was accompanied by Mrs. Pogue, their young daughter and two sons. As it was a nice, moonlight night they enjoyed the trip very much.

A hui of Japanese have bought a tract of land from Mr. Aheong of Kaupakalua and will start in at once planting pines.